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POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

Progress made in the implementation of the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

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ANNEX II

Information provided by Governments relating to the progress made in the implementation of the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

1. Over many years, the German Democratic Republic has stood up for putting an end to apartheid, and it has supported relevant efforts undertaken by the United Nations. This also applies to the special session of the General Assembly on apartheid held in December 1989, and the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, adopted unanimously by Member States. This Declaration mirrors the international community's willingness to defuse this hotbed of tension in the south of the African continent and to end apartheid through negotiations. The GDR Government believes that this is a reasonable and suitable approach, which must ultimately lead to a democratic and non-racial South Africa where fundamental rights will be guaranteed for all. Therefore, the GDR Government supports this Declaration and declares its readiness to contribute to its implementation.

2. Recent experiences and developments inside the GDR shore up this position. The unrestricted exercise of the right to self-determination as well as of all other human rights constitutes the indispensable prerequisite for peoples and nations to develop in peace and freedom.

3. Apartheid has proved to be an anachronism which must be eliminated. Racial segregation, which is still institutionalized, hampers the country's social development and, at the same time, provides the seedbed for tensions and conflicts. It is encouraging to note that both the forces opposing apartheid and representatives of the Government have increasingly been guided by this awareness.

4. The Government of the GDR regards the lifting of the ban on the ANC and other organizations, the release of Nelson Mandela and, above all, the talks between the ANC and the South African Government as tokens of the process of change now under way towards a democratic society, a process which meets with the GDR's full backing.

5. The United Nations and the international community have considerably contributed towards the successful implementation of the independence process in Namibia. Thus, it was proved that, if there is goodwill and readiness for compromise as well as tolerance and understanding, and if the interests of all parties to the conflict are taken into account, viable solutions can be found also with regard to complex questions. The GDR appreciates South Africa's constructive involvement in that process. The admission of independent Namibia to the international community is of major importance for the efforts to eliminate apartheid.

6. The Government of the GDR will plead, and work, for the United Nations to promote, to the best of its abilities, the efforts initiated in South Africa to bring about a peaceful and negotiated end to apartheid.

7. The Government of the GDR communicates that, due to its special commitment to human rights, it emphasizes and pursues its previous position on that subject.

PAKISTAN

1. Pakistan has always condemned the abominable policies of apartheid and racial discrimination followed by the racist Government of South Africa. These policies constitute flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration on Human Rights. Pakistan has supported all actions and recommendations made by the United Nations with a view to persuading the Government of South Africa to refrain from its inhuman policies.

2. Pakistan has never established diplomatic relations with South Africa nor does it intend to do so as long as the Government of that country continues to follow its present abhorrent policy of apartheid.

3. Pakistan has imposed comprehensive trade sanctions against South Africa. The Import Control Order 1980 prohibits all types of commercial transactions to and from South Africa.

4. Pakistan does not grant landing and passage facilities to South African aircraft and has closed Pakistani ports to be used by the vessels flying the South African flag. Even before the passage of Security Council resolution 418 (1977), Pakistan had banned the sale of arms, ammunition and all types of military vehicles and other strategic goods to South Africa and vice-versa.

5. There is no Pakistan transnational corporation operating or having invested in South Africa since they are prohibited from doing so, under Government orders and instructions.

6. In compliance with the resolutions and recommendations of the General Assembly and the Security Council, Pakistan has also suspended all cultural, educational and sports exchange with South Africa.

7. Pakistan resolutely supported the efforts of the people of Namibia to achieve independence under the leadership of SWAPO. Pakistan has also been participating in international efforts for providing assistance to the victims of South African policies by contributing $US 3,000 each to the United Nations Fund for Namibia and United Nations Fund for South Africa.

8. Moreover, the Five-Year Technical Assistance Programme for Africa is in operation. Under this programme, the front-line States and South African liberation movements, have been offered a variety of technical and vocational training programmes in various disciplines to develop their human resources.

9. Pakistan's traditional and total solidarity with peoples fighting against colonial domination and occupation in the continent of Africa and indeed in the entire world, is well known and needs no reiteration. For the purpose of enhancing public awareness regarding complete eradication of apartheid and racial discrimination, functions are regularly held by various governmental and non-governmental organizations in Pakistan.

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

1. The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, which strongly condemns the ideology and practice of racism and racial discrimination in all forms and manifestations, absolutely rejects the apartheid system and considers it criminal, illegal and in violation of the norms and principles of international law, fundamental freedoms and human rights. Apartheid must be eliminated and South Africa must become a united, democratic and non-racist State.

2. Positive processes are now taking place in the world, bringing about a lessening of tension and giving rise to hopes for settling international crises and conflicts and for ensuring the observance of basic human rights and freedoms. One of the most significant political events of the current year was particularly encouraging - the long-awaited granting to Namibia of real national independence, which was gained through the struggle waged for many years by literally all the progressive forces of mankind and represents a major breakthrough in efforts to resolve one of the most long-standing conflict situations in the world.

3. The situation in South Africa is also changing considerably. The Ukrainian SSR fully shares the view expressed in the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, adopted at the sixteenth special session of the General Assembly, that "a conjuncture of circumstances exists, which, if there is a demonstrable readiness on the part of the South African régime to engage in negotiations genuinely and seriously, could create the possibility to end apartheid through negotiations". Those in power will to a large extent determine whether an internal settlement will be brought about by peaceful or other means. The most acceptable solution to the conflict is a political one, through a general national dialogue with the participation of all parties concerned. Our common duty is to promote its development.

4. The sixteenth special session of the General Assembly was an important event in the further mobilization of the world community in efforts to bring about the speediest possible elimination of apartheid. The Declaration, which was unanimously adopted at the special session and sets forth basic guidelines for a suitable climate and principles for negotiations and contains a programme of action, directs all parties concerned to undertake an intensive search for the political means to settle the conflict. The Ukrainian SSR supports the fundamental principles for such a political settlement as laid down in the Declaration.

5. The people of South Africa themselves will, quite naturally, determine the fate of their country. The task of the international community is to promote in every way possible the speedy elimination of apartheid and, to this end, provide

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broad assistance and support to the opponents of the apartheid system and the "front-line" countries, and exert unrelenting pressure on Pretoria. As in the past, the Ukrainian SSR still considers sanctions the most effective way to bring influence to bear on the racist régime. The main task now is both to prevent a relaxation of pressure and also to take appropriate agreed and effective measures, including the complete and unswerving observance by all countries of the mandatory arms embargo. Precisely this approach will most effectively influence those circles in Pretoria which are attempting to obstruct the dialogue between the authorities and the authentic representatives of the people of South Africa.

6. The Ukrainian SSR does not maintain any links with South Africa. Consistently advocating the speedy elimination of apartheid and all forms of racism, the Ukrainian SSR participated in the elaboration of many international legal documents in this field, particularly such documents as the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices similar to Slavery; the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; and the International Convention against Apartheid in Sports. The Ukrainian SSR was among the first to sign and ratify these documents and observes all their provisions.

7. The Ukrainian SSR plays an active role in the United Nations with regard to the struggle against apartheid, participates extensively in the work of the Special Committee against Apartheid and the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa, and has been a sponsor of most of the relevant General Assembly resolutions.

8. This year marks the thirtieth anniversary of the day on which South African police in the township of Sharpeville opened fire on a peaceful demonstration protesting against the inhuman system of apartheid. This and numerous other bloody acts of violence by the racists have not stopped those struggling for a free and democratic homeland. The Ukrainian SSR fully supports the national liberation forces of South Africa and, in accordance with United Nations decisions, provides them with appropriate political, moral and material assistance and support. The Ukrainian SSR makes regular contributions to the International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa and provides activists in the national liberation movements of South Africa, Namibia and the "front-line" States with scholarships for study in educational institutions in the Republic.

9. Ukrainian mass information media widely publicize the activities of the United Nations and other organizations in the struggle against apartheid and inform the Republic's population about the just struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa. International days of solidarity with the struggling people of South Africa are widely celebrated every year in the Ukrainian SSR; and numerous activities are held, mobilizing public opinion in support of the struggle against apartheid and for the speedy elimination of the vestiges of racism and racial discrimination. Thus, a resolution adopted on 21 March 1990 at a meeting of community representatives of the city of Kiev devoted to the International Day for

the Elimination of Racial Discrimination underscores the need to ensure that certain recent positive developments in the region of southern Africa "are followed by practical steps and that other measures are taken, particularly with regard to lifting the state of emergency in the country and creating a favourable atmosphere for political negotiations on dismantling the apartheid system and establishing a democratic State. Racism and racial discrimination must be eliminated for ever".